

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project Data Analytics

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MSc Project Submission Sheet

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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

The following configuration manual provides description and procedure of running code scripts to reproduce the research work. It also includes the hardware configuration of the system used for implementation.

2 Development Environment

The development environment used for the research work was python 3.8.10 with keras v2.11.0 and TensorFlow v2.9.1. The model was run using cloud GPU.

GPU: 1x NVIDIA A10 GPUvRAM per GPU: 24 GB

vCPUs: 30RAM: 200 GiBStorage: 1.4 TiB

3 Packages and Modules

Model building and training was performed using Jupyter Notebook in Lambda cloud IDE¹. Important modules and packages required for successfully running code are nltk for text preprocessing, plotly for data visualization, np_utils for one-hot encoding, Numpy for scientific computation, numexpr 2.7.3 or higher for faster numerical evaluation of numpy, tqdm for progress bar, sklearn and matplotlib for visuatizing the data, transformers for pretrained transfer learning models, TensorFlow-hub for fine tuning and deploying models. Other than these, some standard packages and modules such as re for regular expressions, random for pseudorandom number generation and os for interaction with operating systems were used from Python library.

4 Dataset Details

The resume corpus dataset used in the research was saved in 'Data' folder which was obtained from GitHub public repository². The data contains a resume_corpus.zip file containing all the resumes in .txt format and their corresponding labels in .lab files. A resume_sample.zip file is present with all the resumes in one text file containing reference id,

¹ https://cloud.lambdalabs.com/instances

² https://github.com/florex/resume corpus

occupation and text resumes separated by ":::". Another file named normalized_classes contain occupations and their corresponding normalised form.

5 Data Transformation

Data transformation is performed using pre-trained transformer model BERT base uncased from transformers. Figure 1 shows requirements and loading of BERT.

Transfer Learning



Figure 1: Transfer Learning Requirement

The data was tokenized using BERT tokenizer. Input ids and attention masks were created from input and converted to NumPy array for further use. The steps are shown in figure 2.

```
def data_creation(X,Y,token):
    input_ids=[]
    attention_masks=[]
    for sent in tqdm(X):
        dbert_inps=token.encode_plus(str(sent),add_special_tokens = True,max_length = 512,pad_to_max_length = True,return_attention_mask = True,truncation=True)
    input_ids.append(dbert_inps['input_ids'])
        attention_masks.append(dbert_inps['attention_mask'])

input_ids=np.asarray(input_ids)
    attention_masks=np.array(attention_masks)
    Y=np.array(Y)
    print(len(input_ids),len(attention_masks),len(Y))
    return input_ids,attention_masks,Y

model_use = model
    token_use = token!zer
    input_ids_attention_masks,Y = data_creation(X,Y,token_use)

100%
29035 29035 29035 29035 506:12<00:00, 63.90it/s]</pre>
```

Figure 2: BERT Tokenizer

6 Model Training

In this research, data modelling was performed using deep learning neural network. All the modules required for configuring the model was loaded and training was performed.

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM,add
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras_preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, SpatialDropout1D
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from keras.layers import Dropout,MaxPool1D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten,RNN
```

Figure 3: Loading Layers from Keras

The deep learning model was fine tuned to reduce overfitting. Fine tuning was performed using Adam optimizer and the value of learning rate was set to 0.00000753. The fine tuning is shown in figure 4.

```
METRICS = [
               'accuracy'
model_checkpoint_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
                filepath='./',
                save_weights_only=True,
                monitor='accuracy',
                mode='max',
                save_best_only=True)
model.compile(
                optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.00000753),
                loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                metrics=METRICS
history = model.fit(OP, Y,
                            epochs=100,
                            verbose=1,
                            shuffle = True,
                            validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
                           callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback])
```

Figure 4: Fine Tuning Classification Model